

BULLETIN

OF THE

ESSEX INSTITUTE.

VOL. I. SALEM, MASS., MAY, JUNE, 1869. Nos. 5, 6.
One Dollar a Year in Advance.

FIRST HOUSES IN SALEM.

BY W. P. UPHAM.

[Continued from page 57.]

It thus appears that the lot above mentioned was owned by Michael Shafin before 1638; and the price which John Kitchen paid for it, indicates that there was a dwelling house on it at that time; but it had disappeared in 1684. It was long known as the "Kitchen field," and extended from the east side of Hamilton street westerly two hundred and seventy-five feet, and southerly from Essex street to Chestnut street. After the death of Robert Kitchen it was owned by his son Edward Kitchen, who left it by will, in 1766, to Edward Kitchen Turner.

East of the Kitchen field was a lot of about the same dimensions, originally owned by Thomas Antrum. It extended easterly to a line about one hundred and twenty feet west of Cambridge street, and southerly to Chestnut street. East of this, and extending one hundred and twenty feet east of Cambridge street, was another lot

originally owned by Richard Graves; and between that and Summer street was an acre of land, with a dwelling house on it, conveyed by the heirs of Philip Veren, in 1655, to Wm. Lord, and by him to Wm. Lord, Jr., in 1658.

South of the last two lots (those of Richard Graves and Philip Veren) and extending on Broad street from Summer street to a line one hundred and twenty feet west of Cambridge street, was the homestead of Francis Lawes, which, together with the Richard Graves lot which he also owned, making in all about five acres, he left by will, in 1666, to his son-in-law, John Neal, and his wife, and after their death to their son Jonathan Neal. Part of this estate has been retained in the same family to the present time. Francis Lawes lived on the east corner of Cambridge and Broad streets, and the hill where the burying ground now is was in the earlier years called "Lawes Hill." In 1721, Samuel Gaskill, aged eighty years, testified "that the dwelling house upon the hill by ye Almshouse in Salem, where Jonathan Neal now dwells, built by Francis Laws, was standing there before ye year 1660." The Almshouse was where the Normal School building is now. Jonathan Neal left his homestead, by will, in 1732, to his sons Jonathan and David, and in the division, in 1753, the dwelling house was assigned to Jonathan. In a deed by him in 1774, he mentions "*my old house*," as being on the eastern corner of Cambridge street; and in the inventory of his estate, in 1795, is mentioned the dwelling house, now standing, on the west corner, and also "*an old dwelling house*" on the east corner of Cambridge and Broad streets. This last was no doubt the one referred to in the above deposition.

Francis Lawes also owned the Antrum lot, above men-

tioned, and left it to his grandson, Joseph Neal, describing it as "part of that ground I bought of Mr. Edmond Batter and was formerly Thomas Antrums, and is bounded north with the street, east with the land of mine formerly the land of Richard Graves, south with the land of John and Jonathan Pickering, and west with the land of John Kitchen." In 1681 Thomas Maule bought of Joseph Neal the eastern portion of the Antrum lot, and also of Jonathan Neal a small portion of the Graves lot, and built the house in which he afterwards lived, and which was taken down a few years ago. Mr. James B. Curwen, who lives on the same site, has the original deeds in his possession.

Jonathan Neale also conveyed a house lot, in 1680, to Benjamin Marston, who built thereon the house now standing on the western corner of Cambridge street, which street was then first laid out as a private way between that house lot and another which he conveyed to Samuel Wakefield. Wakefield sold his house in 1684, to John Bullock, Innkeeper, and in 1706 it was conveyed to Richard Pike. Another house lot, next east, was conveyed by Neal, in 1680, to Samuel Shattuck, Jr., hat-maker and dyer, who built there the house now standing, part of which is owned and occupied by Mrs. Mary C. Stowers. This was the house to which Bridget Bishop came to get some lace dyed, when the effect Shattuck thought her visits had upon his child, aroused his suspicions that she was a witch, and caused him to testify against her at her trial in 1692.

The house of William Lord, who owned the acre of land at the corner of Essex and Summer streets, was where Mr. Jonathan Peirce now lives. The southern part of his land, near the northern corner of Chestnut and Summer streets, was used by John Mason, from 1661

to 1687, for making bricks, and afterwards by Isaac Stearns for the same purpose; and west of that as far as to Cambridge street, was another "brick place" owned by Thomas Maule, and afterwards Samuel Woodwell.

South of the "Kitchen field" and the Antrum lot, and fronting on Broad street from the land of Francis Lawes to Cotta's lot, above described, which was about two hundred feet west of Pickering street, was the homestead of John Pickering, of about five acres. The first house in which he lived when he bought the Broadfield of Emanuel Downing, in 1643, was near the site of the present dwelling now occupied by John Pickering, Esq., his descendant in the seventh generation. This house, now standing, is one of the most interesting relics of the past we have in the city, both from its having been always occupied by the same family, and on account of its well authenticated antiquity. The following is taken from an account of this house in a memorandum book, and was written by Col. Timothy Pickering, Dec. 3, 1828. After referring to another house which his eldest sister Sarah (Pickering) Clark, who died Nov. 21, 1826, in her 97th year, remembered as standing at a small distance eastward of the present house, Col. Pickering writes :

"I well remember that when I went to the woman's school, being then only six years old, my father raised the roof of the northern side of the present house, and so made room for three chambers to accommodate his family, having then nine children. The roof, according to the fashion of the time, running down on the northern side, so as to leave but one upright story. The windows were glazed with small panes, some diamond-shaped, and the others small oblongs. These were all set in leaden strips, formed thin, with grooves (by a machine made for the purpose) for the reception of the glass, on which the lead was easily pressed close down. Where the leads crossed they were soldered together; and I perfectly remember seeing the glazier, Moore by name, setting glass in the old windows, in the manner here described.

I remember hearing my father say, that when he made the alterations and repairs above mentioned, the eastern end of the house was one hundred years old, and the western end eighty years old. Consequently the eastern end is now (Dec. 3, 1828) 177 years old. For I am 83, and was but six years old in July, 1751, the year in which the alterations and repairs took place.

I also remember hearing my father say, that, supposing the sills of the house must be decayed, he had provided new white oak timber to replace them; but that the carpenter, when he had ripped off the weather-boards, found the sills sound, of swamp white oak; and the carpenter told him that they would last longer than any new sills he could provide; and the same sills remain to this day.

At the southern side of broadfield, a little eastward of the salt marsh, were many logs projecting beyond the low bank — manifestly the remains of a wharf,* erected when what is now the Mill Pond of the South Mills was a continuance of the South River."

Col. Pickering's father was Deacon Timothy Pickering, who was born in 1703, and to whom Jonathan, a son of the first John, conveyed, in 1727, his portion of the homestead land, being the eastern part, and consisting of an acre and a half, together with the dwelling house on it in which he then lived. This house was no doubt the one remembered by Col. Pickering's sister, Sarah. Deacon Timothy Pickering had five years before inherited the western part of the homestead, including the house now standing, from his father John, who was a grandson of the first John. There can be no doubt, therefore, that his statement of the age of the house was correct; according to which the eastern half of the house is now two hundred and eighteen years, and the western part one hundred and ninety-eight years, old. This is also confirmed by the records, particularly the Commoners record, which shows that John Pickering was, in 1714, allowed two rights "for his father's house;" that is, the house in which his father had lived (the one now standing) was built before 1661. It also appears from the same record, that

* See Essex Inst. Coll., Vol. VIII, p. 22.

Jonathan Pickering's house (which stood to the east of the present house) was the same "which one Deacon built before 1661." The first John Pickering died in 1657, and his widow Elizabeth married John Deacon. The oldest son John, remained in the house which his father had built in 1651, while his mother and the younger son Jonathan, removed to the new house which John Deacon built on that part of the homestead which was set off to Jonathan. The mother died in 1662; and in 1671, the two brothers made a final settlement of the estate between them, at which time, according to Deacon Pickering, the western part of the present house was built. In regard to the original house in which John Pickering lived previous to 1651, we have the following evidence given in a deposition by his grandson, showing that it was sold in 1663 or 1664, and removed to another place. On the Commoners Record for 1714, is entered one right to John Pickering "for his grandfather's house," which shows that another house had stood on his land which had belonged to his grandfather and was built before 1661. The following explains what became of it, and is also interesting as showing at what an early period houses were moved.

"The testimonie of John Pickering of full age saith, to his certain knowledge the little house that was William Beenses* was his father's Cottage Right, that is allowed to me. He further saith that in the year 1663 or 1664, my father sold it to William Beens and it was removed to that place with oxen.

JOHN PICKERING."

Opposite the Pickering house and south of Broad street (which at first included the present Cemetery and a strip of land west of it), was the "Broadfield" consisting of twenty acres and extending from the Hathorne

* William Beans lived where now is the corner of Boston street and the Turnpike.

farm, the line of which corresponded nearly with Phelps Court, east and south to the South River, now the Mill Pond. This was at one time called the "Governor's field." * It was sold by Gov. Endicott to Emanuel Downing before 1640, as appears by a deed of mortgage on the Suffolk Records, dated June 8, 1640, and acknowledged Dec. 20, 1644, by Emanuel Downing of "his mansion house † at Salem with four acres more or less thereto adjoining, and *twenty acres more purchased of Mr. Endicott, lying upon the South River.*" John Pickering subsequently came into possession of the Broadfield by virtue of a deed of Indenture, now in the possession of John Pickering, Esq., of which the following is a literal copy :

"This indenture made the 11th day of February anno 1642 Witnesseth that Lucey Downinge the wife of Emanuel Downinge of Salem in New Englande Esq. & Edmund Batter of Salem, gent: for & in consideration of the summe of twenty two pounds haue bargained & sould & by these presents doe bargain & sell to John Pickerring of Salem aforesaid carpenter all that parcell of grounde lying before the now dwelling house of the sd. Jno. Pickerringe late in the occupation of Jno. Endicott Esq. with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, abutting on the East & South on the river commonly called the South river & on the West on the land of William Hawthorne & on the North vpon the towne common. To haue & to houlde to him, his heirs & assignes forever. In consideration whereof the said Jno. Pickerring doth couenant to pay to the said Lucey & Edmund or either of them the aforesaide sume of twenty two pownds in manner and forme followinge. That is to say nine pownds of her debts to such persons as she hath appointed & eight pownds in bacon at vi^d the pound & corne at such rates as they are sould commonly by Capt: Traske the 2d week in Aprill next whereof xxi bushells is to be of Indian the rest pease and wheate and the other five powndes in such comodities as her occasions require excepting money & corne. Prouided that if the aforesaid Jno. Pickering shal not duly performe the several payments according to agreement that then it shall be lawfull for the said Lucey

* See Essex Inst. Coll., Vol. VIII, p. 23.

† Afterwards Gov. Bradstreet's.

& Edmund or either of them to reënter and enjoy the said premises as before notwithstanding this agreement or any thinge therein contained: In witness whereof the parties aboue-said have hereunto set their hands & seales interchangably the day and yeare aboue written. Sealed & deliuered in the presence

of vs SAM: SHARPE. WILLM HATHORNE

LUCIE DOWNINGE [Seal.]

EDMOND BATTER [Seal.]

This Indenture is endorsed as follows:—Mrs. Downings and Mr. Batters Sale of the Broadfield unto Carpenter John Pickering—1642—

On a separate paper is the following confirmation by Emanuel Downing:

"I doe freely agree to the sale of the ffeild in Salem made by wife to Goodm: Pickering witness my hand this 10th of the 12 moneth 1643.

EM: DOWNINGE.

(Endorsed.) This Febr: 10th 1643 Emmanuel Downinge Esq. his Confirmation of his wife Lucies Sale of the Broadfield unto Carpenter John Pickering."

These papers have always remained in possession of the family and were not recorded till 1785. The expression "late in the occupation of Jno. Endicott Esq.," has been thought to apply to the dwelling house of John Pickering,* but it seems most probable that it referred to the "parcell of ground" which it appears by other evidence had belonged to Gov. Endicott.

The westerly half of the Broadfield, being that part lying between Phelps court and Winthrop street, consisting of ten acres, came, in some way, into the possession of William Lord, Sen., who, in 1668, conveyed it to Nicholas Manning; and it finally, in 1756, came into the possession of Joseph Hathorne, and thus became merged in the Hathorne farm, except one acre and a half on the eastern side. Hathorne street was laid out, as a private

* See Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., Vol. II, p. 40.

way, through this portion of the original Broadfield in 1807. In 1808 the Town conveyed to the abutting owners a strip of land which until then had formed part of Broad street, lying on the north side of the Broadfield from Winthrop street, where it had the same breadth as the burying ground, extending two hundred feet west of Hathorne street where it came to a point. Winthrop street was not laid out till 1842; and up to that time the Broadfield, except the western part above described, remained unbroken in the Pickering family, with the exception only that, from 1720 to 1731, five acres on the east side of Winthrop street were owned by Samuel Browne, to whom was allowed, in 1722, "a cottage right in the broadfield" for Edward Adams' house, built before 1661.

[To be continued.]

ORDER OF MEETINGS.

Regular meeting held May 3, the President in the chair. The Records of the last meeting were read. Donations to the Cabinets and to the Library, and the correspondence were announced.

Robert S. Rantoul, Esq., read a paper* containing historical reminiscences connected with the Salem Custom House, commencing with a brief but vivid recital of the early and noble commercial history of Salem. The speaker proceeded to give short biographical sketches of former Collectors at this port. It was voted that the thanks of the Institute be presented to Mr. Rantoul, for the fidelity with which he has investigated his subject, and for the able and interesting manner in which he has presented it to our minds.

Alfred Osgood of Newburyport was elected Resident Member.

Annual meeting held Wednesday, May 12, the President in the chair. Records of last meeting read.

The annual reports of several of the officers were read and accepted.

THE SECRETARY, in his report, made the following statements. The present number of Resident and Corresponding Members was 805. The following have deceased during the year. Joseph Andrews, died

*Printed in the Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, vol. x.

at Boston, Feb. 8, 1869, aged 60 years. Charles W. Brewster, died at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 4, 1868, aged 66. J. Vincent Browne, died at Salem, Aug. 29, 1868, aged 66. Henry P. Herrick, died at Beverly, Mch. 31, 1869, aged 58. Warren M. Jacobs, died at Peabody, July 8, 1868, aged 60. Joseph S. Leavitt, died at Salem, Aug. 17, 1868, aged 71. Charles Mansfield, d. at Salem, Oct. 22, 1868, aged 67. J. V. Scripture, died at Lincoln, Aug. 9, 1868, aged 29. Short biographical notices will be prepared for the *Historical Collections*.

No lectures have been delivered under the direction of the Institute during the past year, outside of its regular meetings, unless the eloquent address of Hon. Charles W. Upham, delivered at a special meeting, upon the life and character of the former President, Francis Peabody, may be so regarded. The correspondence of the Institute has been very voluminous. The number and character of its letters indicate that the Institute is continually attracting the cordial interest of naturalists and antiquarians, not only in our own country but in Europe.

The annual publications are three in number, viz: The HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS, the NATURALIST'S DIRECTORY, and the BULLETIN.

The *Historical Collections* has commenced a new series with Vol. 9, and discarding the small quarto form, now appears as an octavo.

The *Naturalist's Directory* meets with great favor, and measures have been taken to secure its prompt correction as the lapse of time may require.

The BULLETIN is intended to replace the *Proceedings* hitherto published and to give to the public a portion of the communications made at the meetings. A brief summary of all the proceedings at each meeting will be given, including the recent correspondence, and donations to the library and museum; deficiencies existing in the collections will be stated, and the methods by which its friends may best aid in rendering them more complete. The more extended historical and scientific papers, especially those that require to be fully illustrated, will be reserved for publication in another form. The scientific communications will probably be assumed by the Trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science, and printed under their auspices, in the *Memoirs of the Academy*.

From the foregoing statements it will be seen that the Institute maintains a steady and healthful growth. Some may regard the omission of a course of lectures and social entertainments, such as are mentioned in the report of the previous year, as an indication of declining zeal. On the contrary, those who are acquainted with the present circumstances of the Institute know that these omissions have been made necessary by the sudden introduction of new measures for advancing the objects of the Institute, which have called for the undivided attention and unremitting labors of our more prominent

and active members. The removal of the Natural History Collection of the Essex Institute to the Museum of the Peabody Academy of Science, and its re-arrangement there; the re-occupation of the cabinets in Plummer Hall, by transferring to them the valuable historical collections of the Institute, and the classification and arrangement of the antiquities, have involved a large amount of pains-taking toil. This, although less conspicuous to the public eye, is, nevertheless, quite as satisfactory an evidence of vigorous life.

But among other reasons which have had weight to lead the lecture committee to decide against a course of lectures has been the expense which necessarily attends such meetings. It is believed by many of our number, that if the means could be obtained to heat and light the lower room in Plummer Hall, a prolonged series of lectures could be maintained which should be comparatively inexpensive to the public, instructive, popular, and a source of income to the Institute. It is also believed, that to make the semi-monthly meetings attractive, they should be held elsewhere than in the narrow room to which they are now confined. It is hoped that before another winter, the small sum required to provide a furnace, suitable gas fixtures, and seats, will have been obtained, so that we may invite our friends to rooms more attractive to an audience, certainly more inspiring to a lecturer. Three lectures have been delivered at the regular meetings; two from Hon. Charles W. Upham, and one from Robert Rantoul, Esq. Owing to these and other addresses or written communications, the semi-monthly meetings have abounded in interesting instruction.

Of the Field Meetings it is hardly necessary to add that the five held during the past year afforded great pleasure and much valuable information to a large number of members and their friends who attended them. The spirit in which the citizens of the places visited have received the Institute and participated in its deliberations, shows how wisely chosen is this method of arousing and maintaining public interest in natural science and local history.

Contributions brought to the cabinets of the Institute have been as numerous as heretofore.

The SUPERINTENDENT of the Museum stated that the various changes which had taken place during the past two years, and the transfer of the Natural History Collections to the charge of the Trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science, would necessarily make his report quite brief.

At the last annual meeting the majority of the specimens comprising the scientific portion of the Museum, were reported as having been transferred to the Academy, and we have now the pleasure of stating that the Museum of the Academy, embracing the larger part of the collections of the East India Marine Society, and the scientific

portion of the Institute collection, with such specimens as have been received by the Academy, was opened to the public on Wednesday May 5th.

The rules of the Academy provide that its Museum shall be open to the members of the Essex Institute and the East India Marine Society on Tuesdays, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and to the public, at the same hours, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Monday of each week being strictly kept as a closed day.

The members of the Institute will be undoubtedly gratified with the appearance of the new Museum, which owes so much to their past labors, and thankful that the change has been so harmoniously and satisfactorily accomplished.

The removal of so large a portion of our former Museum, and the deposit with the Institute of a large number of specimens of an historical and antiquarian character, by the Trustees of the Academy, renders it very important that active measures should be taken by the Curators of the Historical Department in re-arranging the collection under their charge.

Attention is also called to the large collection of medals, coins, and paper money in the possession of the Institute, and a similar one held by the Academy from the East India Marine Society. Neither of the collections are on exhibition, and if some arrangement could be made by the Academy and the Institute, by which the specimens could be arranged and exhibited together, a most valuable and instructive collection would be the result.

During the past year a large number of donations have been received by the Institute, and after having been announced at the meetings, those belonging to the Natural History Department have been transferred to the charge of the Academy.

The LIBRARIAN has the honor to report, that from one hundred and ninety donors, sixty-three different learned societies, and thirty-six publishers, there have been received as donations and exchanges, the following, of which a more detailed list accompanies this report.

Serials,	906
Bound volumes,	940
Almanacs,	50
Pamphlets,	3,314
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	5,210

The exchanges this year have been especially valuable; of these, forty or more are from different foreign societies and publishers, to which may be added one hundred and forty-one different papers and serials received in exchange for the "American Naturalist," and at present deposited in the Reading Room.

All the work of removing the books to the new library hall, as well as the cataloguing, has been done under the direction of the President. The ample space appropriated for the department of newspapers, documents, miscellaneous pamphlets, and manuscripts, will admit of an arrangement that will greatly facilitate reference and consultation.

The CURATOR in charge of the Herbarium reports that on the 17th of March, 1868, he began the work of examining and re-arranging the specimens of plants in the possession of the Institute.

Attention was first given to the plants of Essex County. Selected Essex specimens were mounted on fine white herbarium paper, in the manner adopted by the Boston and Cambridge Institutions.

The work on Essex plants now stands as follows. The whole are sorted and mounted; about two-thirds of them have the Academy label on them. The Polypetalous orders, being the first forty-eight families, from the Crowfoots to the Cornels, are finished and wrapped, ready for the shelves. These are also entered in the first, or numbered catalogue, which is kept up regularly as the sheets are labeled. This finished portion includes one hundred and sixty-two sheets. The part not labeled takes in the lowest orders, from the grasses and carices, downwards.

In the autumn of 1868, attention was given to the dry specimens in the Marine Hall, such as cones, and other fruits, seeds, woods, etc. These were very numerous, and were not arranged until after many weeks' labor.

A full examination of all foreign specimens was made. This part of the work was largely extended by the receipt of a very considerable collection from Professor D. S. Sheldon, of Iowa.

Every plant known to be in possession of the Institute has been thus examined, and left, if not correctly arranged, at least in safe and good condition.

The TREASURER presented the following statement of the financial condition for the year ending May, 1869.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Debits.

Athenæum; Rent, half Fuel, etc.	\$429 50
Publications, \$1619 39; Salaries, \$672; Gas, \$7 60	2298 99
Repairs and fixtures, \$275 02; Sundries, \$66 58	341 60
Lectures and Social Meeting, close of previous year	432 17
Historical Department	24 12
Balance Account	95 30
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	\$3621 68

Credits.

Dividends of Webster Bank, \$40; Social Meeting, \$250 50	\$290 50
Peabody Academy of Science on account, \$250; Athenæum for Janitor, \$75	325 00
Sale of Publications, \$1359 29; Assessments, \$1,046 . . .	2405 29
Books, \$100; Sundries, \$43 99	143 99
From Natural History	167 00
Balance Account	289 90
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	\$3621 68

NATURAL HISTORY AND HORTICULTURE.

Debits.

Shells, part payment	\$25 00
To General Account	167 00
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	\$192 00

Credits.

Dividends, — Lowell Bleachery	\$180 00
Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad	12 00
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	\$192 00

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT.

Debits.

Binding, \$71 62; Pamphlets, \$5 00	\$76 62
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Credits.

Dividends, — Naumkeag Bank	\$24 00
Michigan Central Railroad	28 50
From General Account	24 12
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	\$76 62

The various reports were approved and accepted.

The amendment of the Constitution, proposed at the two preceding Quarterly Meetings, was discussed, and on motion of Mr. James Upton, seconded by Honorable J. G. Waters, it was unanimously voted to adopt the same by substituting the word "three" for the word "two" before the word "dollars" in Art. VII. of the Constitution.

The nominating committee made their report which was unanimously accepted, and the following board of officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President.

HENRY WHEATLAND.

Vice Presidents.

Of Natural History—S. P. FOWLER. *Of Horticulture*—WM. SUTTON.
Of History—ABNER C. GOODELL, JR.

Recording and Home Secretary.

A. H. JOHNSON.

Foreign Secretary.

A. S. PACKARD, JR.

Treasurer.

HENRY WHEATLAND.

Librarian.

W. P. UPHAM.

Superintendent of the Museum.

F. W. PUTNAM.

Curators of Historical Department.

W. P. Upham, Henry M. Brooks, M. A. Stickney, John Robinson,
 R. S. Rantoul, W. S. Messervy, James A. Gillis, Francis H. Lee.

Curators of Natural History Department.

H. F. King, G. A. Perkins, C. M. Tracy, Caleb Cooke, Edwin Bicknell,
 E. S. Morse, Alpheus Hyatt, Benjamin Webb, jr.

Curators of Department of Horticulture.

John M. Ives, J. S. Cabot, R. S. Rogers, G. B. Loring, John Bertram,
 S. A. Merrill, Wm. Maloon, Andrew Lackey, G. F. Brown, C. H. Higbee,
 John F. Allen, Francis Putnam, Wm. Mack, B. A. West, G. D. Glover.

Lecture Committee.

James Kimball, A. C. Goodell, jr., Wm. C. Endicott, George Perkins,
 G. D. Phippen, E. S. Morse.

Finance Committee.

J. C. Lee, R. S. Rogers, G. D. Phippen, James Upton, S. Endicott
 Peabody, Robert Brookhouse.

Field Meeting Committee.

G. B. Loring, Samuel P. Fowler, C. M. Tracy, E. N. Walton, Charles
 Davis, A. W. Dodge, James T. Hewes.

Library Committee.

J. G. Waters, Alpheus Crosby, Francis H. Lee, R. S. Rantoul, W. P.
 Upham.

Publication Committee.

A. C. Goodell, jr., William P. Upham, F. W. Putnam, C. M. Tracy,
 R. S. Rantoul, A. S. Packard, jr., E. S. Morse, Alpheus Hyatt.

Rev. Daniel Dorchester of Salem, Michael H. Reynolds, and Wm. Litchman of Marblehead, were elected Resident Members.

Regular meeting held Monday, May 17. — President in the Chair.

D. Webster King of Boston, and Rev. George Batchelor of Salem, were elected Resident Members.

Field meeting at Wakefield, Thursday, June 10, 1869. — The first Field Meeting the present season, was held in the pleasant town of Wakefield; the natural scenery is fine, the several ponds affording a most attractive feature, while the hills and valleys and plains form an agreeable variety to the landscape. Lake Quannapowit, whose southern shore is near the centre of the town, is about a mile long and half as wide, and its waters float many pleasure boats in great demand by lovers of fishing and sailing, and on its shores are many groves and beautiful residences. Smith's Pond in the south part of the town is of smaller dimensions, but possesses many interesting features. Cowdrey's Hill and Hart's Hill are among the highest elevations in the town, from which extensive and lovely views are obtained. The day proved auspicious, and a large number of members and friends were in attendance; the major portion left Salem at 10 A. M., while the others assembled from the various cities and towns in the immediate vicinity. On the arrival of the train from Salem at the Water street crossing, the company left the cars, and were cordially welcomed by Edward Mansfield, Esq., in behalf of the people of Wakefield. An invitation from Cyrus Wakefield, Esq., to visit his Rattan Factory was accepted, and to most of the company it was a novel sight, exciting astonishment at the magnitude of the establishment, and admiration at the ingenious machinery and skilful operatives, and more than all at the exquisite beauty of the carpetings, chairs, baskets, canes, and many other useful and ornamental articles which are there manufactured exclusively of rattan. By the polite attention of Messrs. Trow and Carter, the various processes were explained to the visitors, by which the raw material is converted into the beautifully finished articles. The matting has the appearance of the finest Coir, while the baskets, chairs and settees, are of every desirable shape, and some of them of most beautiful finish; children's carriages, cradles, cribs, etc., etc., of great beauty; walking sticks of various patterns and colors; and innumerable articles, which most people had supposed to be made of other materials, were found among the every day products of this establishment, every part of the rattan being utilized to the fullest extent.

The party then proceeded to the Town Hall, and there forming into smaller groups, departed on different explorations, as inclination dictated, — the naturalists to Lake Quannapowit in quest of specimens; the antiquarian to the old records and other objects of historical

interest; the lovers of the picturesque to the neighboring eminences, to enjoy the beautiful scenery and extensive views, whilst those of a more practical turn visited the Iron Works, which employ about two hundred workmen; and some of the other manufacturing establishments. Many of the leading citizens furnished carriages, boats, and their personal services in adding interest to the occasion. At 1 o'clock the entire party assembled for the collation, and found that the townspeople had added liberally to the refreshments which the visitors had brought.

The meeting for the literary exercises of the occasion, was organized at 2 P. M. The records of the last meeting were read, and the donations and correspondence were announced by the respective officers.

The PRESIDENT gave a brief résumé of these social gatherings under the auspices of the Institute, and stated that the first Field Meeting was held in Danvers, in June, 1849; since that time there had been meetings held in forty-six different places in thirty of the thirty-four towns or cities of Essex county; and two outside the limits besides the present meeting.

Naturalist's Field Clubs have existed for several years in England, and no season passes without adding to the already numerous list. Some embrace among their objects "antiquities," in others these departments are kept distinct, and are pursued under separate organizations. The general plan is the same in all, though in the modification of the details there is some diversity. The enquiry, "*cui bono*," may be best answered in the words of some of their most zealous promoters.

Sir William Jardine, Bart., President of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, thus states the object of the society:—"To secure a more frequent interchange of thought and opinion among those who cultivate natural history and antiquities; to elicit and diffuse a taste for such studies, where it is unformed; and to afford means and opportunities for promoting it." The Rev. Leonard Jenyns, President of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club says:—"There are two especial objects which a club such as ours has, or ought to have in view; one is the thorough investigation of the neighborhood in which it carries on its researches, as regards its natural history and antiquities; the other, the bringing together men of the same pursuits, with the addition of those who, without following up any particular branch of science themselves, may yet enjoy the society of those who do, or who may like to join the club for the sake of the excursions, the health and exercise they afford, and the pleasure of rambling over new ground." Leo Grindon, Esq., Secretary of the Manchester Field Naturalist's

Society says:—"The great aim of the society is to call forth and encourage latent taste for natural history." The President of the Liverpool Naturalist's Field Club says:—"Large numbers join our excursions who are not particularly interested in any branch of natural science, and this is just what the chief object of our club renders a desirable circumstance. The busy appearance of our workers, who often come in when tea is half over, flushed with exercise and animated with success, is a suggestive lesson to others who may be found waiting at the door of our meeting room half an hour or even an hour before the appointed time; a lesson on the difference of the amount of pleasure afforded by a walk with a special object and a walk without one."

It is gratifying to observe that an interest in these field excursions has been awakened in this country; the Worcester Natural History Society has held several during the past two or three years, and contemplate their continuance the present season. Last week the Natural History Section of the Pittsfield Young Men's Association, held a very successful meeting at Stockbridge, and several of the members of the Institute were present and took part in the proceedings.

Mr. F. W. PUTNAM of Salem was introduced and gave an account of his researches in the department of zoölogy, exhibiting specimens of two species of turtles found in the pond—the Painted and the Musk—and described their peculiarities, as he also did of the Pickerel, the Perch, the Shiner, and several other species of fishes found in the town. He also exhibited a cluster of fish eggs, the species of which he had not yet identified. He gave an interesting account of the May-fly, which at this season is very abundant in many places. Mr. Putnam next alluded to a fine group of stone and copper implements which had been collected in Wakefield by Mr. James H. Carter and brought to the hall for inspection, some of which he had kindly donated to the Museum. He called special attention to the copper implement as being of the greatest interest and rarity; as but very few copper implements had been found in Massachusetts. The speaker remarked that within a few years increased attention had been given to the study of Archæology, and spoke of its importance in contributing to our knowledge of the different races of people that had inhabited this continent prior to the advent of the European.

Mr. E. S. MORSE spoke of the different mollusks or shells found in ponds and brooks during the day and now exhibited to the meeting, happily illustrating his remarks on the blackboard. He traced the development of animals through their various stages of growth, the common frog being selected as the representative.

Hon. LILLEY EATON of Wakefield was next called upon. He extended words of welcome, congratulation and gratification, to the friends

from Essex County, and stated some excellent reasons why a visit to Wakefield, although beyond the limits of that County, was peculiarly appropriate; one, its contiguity, bordering on said County and adjoining two of her towns, with many of whose inhabitants we have daily extensive and intimate business and social relations; another, it was once a part of Essex County, and the Indian deed of its territory stands recorded in the Essex Registry.

He then mentioned several historical incidents respecting the past and the present of Wakefield, of which the following may be specified. The first settlement was made around these ponds, by the removal of several persons from Lynn, about the year 1639, and was called Lynn Village, until its incorporation in 1644, when it was named Reading, and annexed to the County of Middlesex; as the settlements extended to other parts of the township and were organized into parishes or precincts, this place was called the First Parish of Reading, and was thus designated until 1812, when it was incorporated into a separate town under the name of "South Reading;" this name was changed in 1868, to "Wakefield," in honor of one of its most munificent citizens. Not only were the earliest settlers all from Lynn, but many subsequent were either from Lynn or from other towns in the County of Essex.

Peter Palfrey an early settler and distinguished citizen of Salem, removed hither before 1652, probably on account of a daughter having married Benjamin Smith of this town, who lived near the present station of the Salem Branch Railroad, and near the pond, that, from his family, was called "Smith's Pond." Smith and his wife (whose name was Jehoaden) were probably cultivators of fruit, for we find that two excellent varieties of apple long famous in this vicinity, and still among the best, were named, one for him, "The Ben," sometimes known lately as the "Eustis apple," from our venerable pomologist who has introduced them to fame, and the other for her, "The Jehoaden." One of the early blacksmiths, Robert Ken, came from Salem and built his shop upon the common, near a small pond that was long called "Ken's Pond," which is now filled up. Rev. Richard Boun was a native of Newbury, and the ancestor of the Saltonstalls. The chairman of our Committee of Reception this day, Edward Mansfield, is a native of the County of Essex. This list might be greatly extended, if time would permit. We may mention in this connection that our town has made some returns for these early accessions, by sending back to Essex, from our successive generations, many valuable citizens, thus:—Rev. Elias Smith, the minister of Middleton, who was settled there in 1759, and was the ancestor of the Peabodys of Salem; William Poole of Danvers, the leather dresser, and ancestor of the respectable Poole family in Danvers and Peabody; Rev.

Samuel Batchelder, formerly minister of Haverhill, and others; the venerable Rev. Dr. Brown Emerson, now living at Salem, was of Wakefield descent, his grandfather, of the same name, having long been an eminent citizen of this place. Many other useful and prominent persons, including one or more among our visitors this day, have gone from this place to become inhabitants of Essex.

Another consideration in favor of visits like the present, is the intimate connection of this town with the County of Essex by means of railroad facilities. We are thus directly connected by three different lines of railroad, with at least four of the principal cities and many of the large towns of Essex, and indirectly with many other places in the County, so that our people, in their pursuits and interests, are becoming homogeneous with those of that County.

It is therefore not only suitable, but very pleasant, that a delegation from the heart of our mother County should pay this friendly visit to their suburbs. It is true we have nothing striking or wonderful to exhibit; no lofty mountains, majestic rivers or beautiful cascades; no quarries of marble or granite; no mines of coal, of silver or gold; no Pirate's Den or Devil's Rock or Dishful, or other wonderful curiosities; no famous battle or siege has rendered our territory historic, but the ashes of a hundred braves who fought for liberty in the war for independence, have made yonder cemetery sacred. Some of them were talented officers, and became subsequently influential and valuable citizens. We have some characteristics as a town, deserving of notice, and will refer to only one or two of them. Our town, like the ancient Mt. Zion, is beautiful for natural situation and scenery. Its centre, an undulating plain, with lovely lakes at each end,

"Where people oft do wander o'er
Their grassy banks and pebbled shore;"

on either side are swelling hills, from which may be seen in the distance, in one direction the deep blue sea, and in another the lofty summits of the mountains in New Hampshire; its soil is fertile, with an agreeable diversity of shady woodland and flowery meads all around its borders; few inland towns in the State exceeding it in the beauty of its natural scenery.

The central and convenient location is fortunate. It was said by Johnson the ancient Woburn historian, who wrote in 1651, that "Reading hath her foundation in the very centre of the country." She holds a similar position in reference to population and business, being surrounded with cities and populous towns, at convenient distances; for within a radius of some twelve or fifteen miles, are eight cities, many large towns, and nearly half a million of inhabitants. With these cities and towns she is connected by unusual railroad ac-

commodations. Art has added little to nature; we have few imposing public buildings or palatial residences, although the foundation of a spacious and beautiful building for municipal purposes has been laid. We have respectable church edifices, in which talent and learning minister; convenient school houses, where good schools are liberally supported and ably superintended; a public library of three or four thousand volumes; a flourishing agricultural and horticultural society, and various other social, industrial and moral associations. We have by estimation a population of above four thousand, and do an annual industrial business of more than \$2,000,000. Our numbers, resources and improvements, are increasing.

DANIEL ALLEN, Esq., of Wakefield, in response to a call from the chair, expressed his gratification at the visit of the Institute to the town, and eloquently spoke of the great perfection of the works of nature in comparison with man's handiwork. He spoke of the importance of these meetings as promotive not only of social feeling, but also of a higher degree of general culture and refinement.

Dr. GEO. B. LORING of Salem, gave some interesting reminiscences of the town as he remembered it, drawing a fine contrast between the schools of former days and those we find in Wakefield at the present time; and in other departments than that of education, he said, corresponding progress had been made.

Remarks were also made by Hon. P. H. SWEETSER, Rev. Dr. CHICKERING and Rev. Mr. BLISS of Wakefield, and Mr. E. N. WALTON of Salem.

On motion by Dr. A. H. JOHNSON, a vote of thanks was unanimously given to Messrs. Cyrus Wakefield, Edward Mansfield, J. D. Mansfield (President of the Wakefield Horticultural Society), Wm. Martin, Thomas Emerson, Eugene Emerson, Greeley Merrill, James Eustis, L. B. Evans, James F. Woodward, Richard Brittan, Stanley Dearborn, A. Bond, E. S. Upham, Deadman & Perkins, John G. Aborn, John White, S. Kingman, William H. Hutchinson, G. H. Sweetser, E. G. Mansfield, Daniel Allen, C. W. Eaton, H. A. Mansfield, J. H. Carter, W. G. Skinner, Mrs. Wakefield, Mrs. Hutchinson, the Misses Allen, and other ladies and gentlemen of Wakefield, for their kind attentions to the Institute during the day.

The meeting adjourned. On the way to the depot many of the members visited the elegant grounds of Mr. Wakefield, where nothing seems wanting which refined taste could suggest or wealth procure to render them attractive.

The Salem delegation reached home about six o'clock, having highly enjoyed the first Field Meeting of the year.

LETTERS ANNOUNCED.

(May and June.)

Adams, J. F. A., Pittsfield, May 15, 27, June 7; Batchelder, Jacob, Lynn, Apr. 28; Batcheller, J. B., Haverhill, May 3; Berlin, Die Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde, Jan. 18; Boardman, Samuel L., Augusta, Me., May 8, 19; Bordeaux, Société Linnéenne, Mch. 12, 17; Bryant, B. S., Boston, Apr. 1; Caller, James M., Apr. 23; Chever, S. A., Melrose, May 29; Clarke, S. A., & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., Apr. 27; Conant, W. P., Dalhoff, Mo., May 6; Dorchester, D., June 4; Drake, S. G., Boston, Apr. 22; Edinburgh, Royal Society, Jan. 7; Emery, G. E., Lynn, May 24; Felt, Charles W., Manchester, Eng., May 4; Gale, James, Haverhill, May 17; Goodell, A. C., May 7; Gottingen, Die Konigliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Jan.; Hall, B. H., Troy, N. Y., Apr. 28, May 10; Hewes, J. T., May 17; Jones, John P., Keytesville, Mo., May 24; King, D. Webster, Boston, Apr. 21, May 25; Kjobenhaven, Botaniske Forening, Sept. 21; Lackey, A., Haverhill, Apr. 29; Lincoln, Solomon, Boston, Apr. 26, 30; May 1; Loring, Francis W., Boston, June 1, 6; Loring, George B., May 15, 23; Maine Historical Society, Apr.; Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, Nov. 11, 1868; Mann, Mary, Cambridge, May 26; Mannheimer, Verein fur Naturhunde, Nov., 1868; New Bedford City Library, Apr. 26; Newhall, James R. Lynn, May 5; Newman, Edward, London, Mch. 10; Noyes, E. A., Portland, Me., Apr. 29; Osgood, Alfred, Newburyport, May 28; Paine, Nathaniel, Worcester, May 17; Palmer Charles, Ipswich Apr. 24; Pearson, Jona., Schenectady, N. Y., May 20; Peele, J. W., Boston, Apr. 20; Peirson, G. H., April 10; Pennsylvania Historical Society, Apr. 22; Pingree, T. P., Pittsfield, May 15, 24; Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill., May 5; Putnam, F. W., May 5; Rogers, Richard S., May 22; Slafter, Edmund F., Boston, Apr. 29; Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., Apr. 3; Steiger, E., New York, Apr. 29; Stroud, G. D., Philadelphia, Penn., Apr.; Sullivan, E. R., Zanesville, O., May 4; Stickney, M. A., May 17; Stone, Benj. W., New York, May 5; Taunton Museum, Jan. 14; Tuckerman, J. Francis, May 24; Veatch, Charles, Keytesville, Mo., May 21; Verrill, A. E., New Haven, Conn., May 20; Warren, S. D., Boston, May 24; Woods, Henri N., Rockport, May 8.

 ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.
(May and June.)

BY DONATION.

ALLEN, J. FISKE. Boston Cultivator, 4 vols. folio. Miscellaneous Pamphlets, 25.
 BACHELDER, J. H. Massachusetts Legislative Documents for 1866, 1867, House 4 vols., Senate 4 vols. 8vo.
 BOSTON, CITY OF. Boston City Documents, 3 vols. 8vo, Boston, 1869.
 BUTLER, BENJ. F., M. C. Congressional Globe, 40th Congress, 2d session, 5 vols. 4to, Washington, 1868. Supplement to Congressional Globe, 40th Cong., 2d Sess., Trial of the President, 1 vol. 4to, Washington, 1868. Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1 vol. 8vo, Washington, 1868. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1 vol. 8vo, Washington, 1868. Commerce and Navigation of the U. S. for 1867. 1 vol. 8vo, Washington, 1868. Message and Documents, Navy Department, 1 vol. 8vo, Washington, 1868. Message and Documents, Post Office Department, 1 vol. 8vo, Washington, 1868. Civil Service of the U. S., 1 vol. 8vo.

Washington, 1868. Memorial Address on Life and Character of Thaddeus Stevens, 1 vol. 8vo, Washington, 1868. Act and Resolutions of U. S. of America, 1 vol. 8vo, Washington, 1868. Official Army Register for 1868, 12mo, pamph. Congressional Directory for the 40th Cong., 3d Sess. of U. S. of A., 8vo, pamph., Washington, 1869. Report on New York Election Frauds, 8vo, pamph., Washington, 1869. Mr. Maynard's Bill, read before U. S. House of Reps., Apr. 1, 1869, 8vo pamph.

CLEAVELAND, NEHEMIAH. The Nurse, a Poem, by Roscoe, 1 vol. 4to, Liverpool, 1798. Buttman's Grammar, 1 vol. 8vo, Andover, 1839. Mainwaring Classics, 1 vol. 8vo, London, 1737. Miscellaneous, 1 vol. 8vo. Military Journal from 1775 to 1783, 1 vol. 8vo, Boston, 1823. View of Maine, 1 vol. 8vo, Boston, 1816. Massachusetts Magazine, 1792, 1 vol. 8vo, Boston. Agricultural Papers, 1 vol. 12mo, Salem, 1796. Electra of Sophocles, 1 vol. 12mo, Boston, 1837. Education del Bello Sexo, 1 vol. 12mo. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 33.

CLEVELAND, H. W. S. The Public Grounds of Chicago, 8vo, pamph., Chicago, 1869.

COLE, MRS. NANCY D. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 18.

CONGRESS LIBRARY, Washington, D. C. Catalogue of Books added to the Congress Library from Dec. 1, 1867 to Dec. 1, 1868, 1 vol. 4to, Washington, 1869.

DAVIS, CHARLES, of Beverly. R. B. Thomas' Farmers' Almanacs, 50 numbers.

DREER, J. FERDINAND, Philadelphia. Grand National Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of American Odd Fellowship, at Academy of Music, Phila., Apr. 26, 1869, 8vo, pamph., Phila.

EMERY, SAMUEL. Duffie's Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo, New York, 1829. Trial of Friends at Steubenville, O., 1 vol. 8vo, Phila., 1829. Practical Philosophy, 1 vol. 8vo, Lansingburgh, 1805. Exposition of the Book of Job, 1 vol. 8vo, London, 1664. The Unsearchable Riches of Christ, 1 vol. 8vo. The Evangelist yet Evangelizing, 1 vol. 8vo, Dublin. Warden's Letters, 1 vol. 12mo, Phila., 1817. New Testament, 1 vol. 8vo, Boston, 1809. Poems, Moral, Sentimental, and Satirical, 1 vol. 8vo, Boston. War, 1 vol. 12mo, New Bedford, 1814. A Friendly Dialogue, 1 vol. 12mo, Newburyport, 1784. The Week's Preparation of the Sacrament, 1 vol. 12mo. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 41.

GOODRICH, JOHN Z., of Pittsfield. Proceedings at the Centennial Commemoration of the Organization of the Berkshire Association, 8vo, pamph., Boston, 1864.

GOODRICH, MRS. J. Z., of Pittsfield. History of Stockbridge, by Miss E. F. Jones, 1 vol. 12mo, Springfield, 1854.

GOODWIN, W. F. Leavitt's Farmers' Almanac, for 1867, 1869, 2 pamph., 8vo, Concord.

GREEN, SAMUEL A., Boston. New York Insurance Reports for 1864, 1866, 1868, 4 vols. 8vo, Albany, 1864, etc. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 24.

HOWARD, CHARLES D., Peabody. Seventeenth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Peabody Institute, 8vo, pamph., Peabody.

JONES, JOHN P. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 8.

LEA, ISAAC, LL. D. Observations on the Genus Unio, 4to, pamph., Phila.

LEE, FRANCIS H. Massachusetts Register and U. S. Calendar for 1827, 1 vol. 16mo, Boston.

LEE, JOHN C. Commercial Bulletin for April, May and June, 1869.

LINCOLN, SOLOMON. Boston Directory for 1866, 1868, 2 vols. 8vo, Boston.

MACK, WILLIAM. Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1867, 1868, 2 vols. 8vo, Washington, 1867, 1868. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 9.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE DEPARTMENT. Massachusetts Public Documents for 1866, Nos. 1-37, 4 vols. 8vo, Boston, 1867. Massachusetts Public Documents, for 1867, Nos. 1-38, 4 vols. 8vo, Boston, 1868. Acts and Resolves of the State of Massachusetts 1861, 1864, 1866, 1867, 5 vols. 8vo; Fourth Annual Report of the Board of State Charities, 1 vol. 8vo, Boston, 1868. Twenty-sixth Registration Report, 1

vol. 8vo, Boston, 1869. Bank Commissioners Reports for 1860, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 5 pamph., 8vo.

MCCLEARY, SAMUEL F. Boston Municipal Register, 1 vol. 8vo, Boston, 1869.

NEWMAN, EDWARD. The Entomologist, vol. 3, 1 vol. 8vo, London, 1866, 1867. The Entomologist, vol. 4, 13 Nos., 8vo, London. The Zoologist, vol. 3, 12 Nos., 8vo, London.

NICHOLS, Miss LYDIA. The Port Folio, vols. 3, 4, 2 vols. 8vo, and 12 Nos. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 7.

PALFRAY, CHARLES W. Charter of the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, 1 vol. 8vo, Boston, 1759.

POORE, ALFRED. Annual Reports of the Towns of Groveland and Haverhill for 1869, 4 pamph., 8vo.

QUARITCH, BERNARD. Catalogue of Works on Geography, Travels, etc., 8vo, pamph., London, 1869. Catalogue of Second Hand Books, 8vo, pamph., London, 1869.

SLAFTER, EDMUND F. The Assassination Plot in New York in 1776, 8vo, Boston, 1869.

SOUTHER, HENRY, of Philadelphia. Pennsylvania Archives, 12 vols. 8vo, Philadelphia, 1852. Colonial Records, 16 vols. 8vo, Philadelphia, 1852.

STONE, BENJ. W. New York Directory for 1864, 1 vol. 8vo, New York. Philadelphia Directory for 1868, 1869, 1 vol. 8vo, Phila., 1868. Boston Almanac and Directory for 1868, 1 vol. 12mo.

SUMNER, CHARLES, U. S. Senate. Speech of Hon. H. B. Anthony in U. S. Senate, Apr. 8, 1869, 8vo, Washington, 1869. Speech of Hon. C. Sumner in U. S. Senate, Apr. 13, 1869, 8vo, pamph., Washington, 1869. Speech of Hon. Z. Chandler in U. S. Senate, Apr. 19, 1869, 8vo, pamph.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C. Mineral Resources of the States and Territories West of the Rocky Mountains, 1 vol. 8vo, Washington, 1869.

WATERS, J. LINTON, Chicago. Chicago Live Stock Reporter for March, 1869. New Louisiana for April, 1869.

WATERS, THOMAS S. Massachusetts Legislative Documents for 1868, 3 vols. 8vo.

WORCESTER, F. Missionary Herald, 11 vols., 132 Nos. Home Missionary, 7 vols., 84 Nos. Hours at Home, 12 Nos. African Repository, 15 Nos. Theological Eclectic, 19 Nos. Church Reviews, 3 Nos. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 49.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION, Buffalo. Thirty-third Annual Report of the Executive Committee, 8vo, pamph., Buffalo.

BY EXCHANGE.

AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. Journal containing the Transactions of the Association for June, 1869, 8vo, pamph., N. Y.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY. Proceedings, vol. xii, sigs. 22, 23, 24, 25, 8vo, pamph., 1869.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE. The Bugle for June, 8vo, pamph., Lewiston, 1869.

DER ZOOLOGISCHE GARTEN. Zeitschrift für Beobachtung, Pflege und Zucht der Thiere. Herausgegeben von Dr. F. C. Noll, Jahrg. ix. Nos. 7 to 12 incl., 6 Nos., 8vo, Frankfurt, A. M., 1868.

ENTOMOLOGISCHEN VEREIN STETTIN. Entomologische Zeitung. Herausgegeben von dem entomologischen Vereine zu Stettin, 8vo, Stettin, 1868.

GEOLOGICAL AND POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, Proceedings of the, 1868, 8vo, pamph., 1869.

GESELLSCHAFT NATURFORSCHENDER FREUNDE. Stützungs-Berichte der Gesell-